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No. 11,234

MARSHAL'S

HONGKONG

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1894.

INTIMATION.



CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED

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CIGAR DEALERS.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

AND

AERATED WATER MAKERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
香港大藥房

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED

The Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong,
The Shanghai Pharmacy, 24, Nanking Road,
Shanghai.

British Agents, 14, Escritto, Manila.

The Canton Dispensary, Canton.

The Dispensary, Foochow.

The Hongkong Dispensary, Haikow.

The Hongkong Dispensary, Tientsin.

London Office, 3 Fenchurch Building, E.C.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1894.

had to suffer since the disastrous campaign in 1884-5, by which all the Treaty Powers suffered so grievous a loss of influence and prestige at Peking. He wishes us to be shamed to recall all the humiliations which we have had to go through in the Far East, or the errors committed since the conclusion of the Treaty by the intermediary of agents of the Anglo-Chinese Customs, whom we decorated with the Legion of Honour, and who made game of us, since the violation of Clause VII. in the Treaty of Tientsin which conferred upon us the original right to the concession of railways, since the easy-going surrender of disputed frontier districts, up to the insults levelled at our Minister by the Vicerey of Chihli. It seems to me that the measure is full to running over, and after having been smitten upon one cheek and tendered the other "we can go further in this direction unless we resign ourselves to be kicked." Unfortunately for France this is pretty well what was done by her Representative at Peking when he sacrificed everything to the endeavour to secure contracts for a certain few of his countrymen. For many years past French policy at Peking has been directed to the attainment of special commercial advantages to the sacrifice of their prestige and the abandonment of other interests of greater importance. It may be admitted that the French Representative has not been alone in the pursuit of sordid aims; most of his colleagues, and particularly the Minister for Germany, have either followed suit or been tared with the same brush. But that forms no excuse for the French Government, more especially since they had the interests of a great colony on the borders of China to protect and further, and Prince Henry is right in insisting on the necessity of a strong foreign policy at Peking.

Turning to the Prince's suggestions for the improvement of the administration and for the increase of security in Tonkin, his suggestion is that the effective of the French troops in that country should be increased. The number on paper is, he says, 8,000, but they could not put more than 3,000 in the field, all the necessary services being discharged by regular soldiers. He also calls attention to the withdrawal of some of the forts and the suppression of the Indo-Chinese naval division, with the resultant increase in piracy. The credit opened for the repair of the gunboats has, he says, been allotted to another branch of expenditure. This accounts for the fact that the river gunboats, which ought to be employed in patrolling the rivers, are left idle and rotting in neglect in the river near Haiphong. The condition of the troops is in no more satisfactory; their lodgings, food, and clothing are alike defective. In proof of this the Prince mentions that a battalion of marines infantry has received no European outfit since 1889; and in some ports there are more men than there are boats, so that soldiers can only go out by turns. In other places they have to wear odd buttons with their uniforms, and to get the Chinese to cut out anchors in red cloth to fasten on to their "collars." This, too, in spite of the protests of officers and even generals, the staff reports only going to swell the mountain of waste paper which is allowed to accumulate in the bureaux. Referring to the civil service, Prince Henry says it is "too numerous; it is partially composed of incapable and of men with bad antecedents," and in support of this assertion he quotes the case of a clerk sent from Paris who was rejected by the Governor-General and compelled to return home, the expense of the round journey coming out of the pockets of the taxpayers. There is such a plethora of officials that some of them have to wait for months at Hanoi or Saigon before employment can be found for them, while different posts are invented solely for giving employment to the protégés of senators and the friends of deputies. Residents are, however, constantly shifted, "some localities having had as many as five in twelve months." Then there is the creation of monopolies to the injury of trade and the beggary of discontent. These evils and joys are vigorously denounced by the Prince as so many clogs in the wheels of progress. He admits that among the officials are many men of worth and ability, but the constant change to which they are subjected and the limits within which their activity is confined do not admit of the proper development and employment of their good qualities. The distinguished critic goes on to remark: "Above all, it is incumbent that Tonkin should not be regarded as a place for shooting rubbish and for providing posts for all the protégés of influential persons." The work of administration is more difficult than in France, on account of its special chariot, and this is an additional reason for not supposing that those who are useless at home will do for the colony. On the contrary, the personnel intended for Tonkin should be recruited with special care and should be expected to possess, in addition to good education, experience, moral virtue, and special capacities." He points to Cochinchina, which was organised by Admiral de la Grange, as an example of a well-administered Colony, and urges that the Tonkin civil service should be made as efficient. Prince Henry very seriously suggests that France had not only to imitate them, for there is nothing undignified in borrowing what is good from our enemies, like the Romans who conquered the world by following up that maxim. It is not a very graceful return for the hospitality shown to the Orleans family during the past forty years in Great Britain, but possibly the Prince hardly meant all that is implied in the term, and perhaps was only unconsciously pandered to the now too prevalent and causeless hatred of England among his countrymen. We mention this as indicative of the Prince's predictions; though an exile he is still a Frenchman to the core, hating perfide Alphonse with the unreason common to his race. Whatever he says, therefore, is put forward for the good of France; he throws the searchlight of fact on to the methods of French administration in Tonkin merely to expose defects and get them remedied. Never for a moment does he accuse the Republic of corruption or ineptitude; he is careful to avoid all recrimination, and give credit for all that has been achieved, seen good where it does exist, but points out where, and through what causes, the system pursued fails to secure complete success. First of all he shows that Indo-China has suffered from a lack of unity in the ideas of its administrators, a vacillation in the policy pursued which has led to the "undone one day of work performed the day before."

The result of this want of adherence to a fixed policy is, in his opinion, the perpetuation of piracy and the continued insincerity of Chinese officials on the frontier. The leaders of the pirates are, he says, under the patronage of the Chinese Government, are able to procure arms and money and to find a market where they can exchange Amunite women for the opium in which they do a constant trade. They even employ regular Chinese troops as reinforcements at a fixed price. Prince Henry relates the case of an officer who had just returned from the frontiers who told him that the blood had maimed to his cheeks at the way in his seen French soldiers insulted; their hands pulled up, by Chinese who spat upon them and their flag outraged, while the Frenchmen were compelled to look on in silence, having forcibly instructed not to take any notice. "The last blow of the young Prince has evidently bled over when considering all the affronts France has

There will be a pick-up game of hockey to-day in the Happy Valley at 4.45 p.m.

From the Japan Gazette we learn that information has been received at the head office of the Nippon Yasei Kaihatsu, from the steamer Sankai Maru, which arrived at Fushiki on the 16th inst., that the steamer Kuroshio, bound for Nagasaki, was en route to the port of Saki, February 21st, carrying a cargo of water, when there was a sudden burst of water from a leak. Everything possible was done to save the men, but without success, all being drowned. The bodies of ten of the crew were recovered on Sunday evening, but up to latest advice the bodies of Mr. Shibusawa and the other bodies had not been found.

The steamer received a warm welcome on her arrival at Sandakan after her recent accident. The North Borneo Herald says:—The steamer Maru, Captain Branch, arrived from Singapore via Lubuk and Kudat on Sunday, January 21st. The report of the steamer had been a glad echo in the hearts of the shipping interests. On her return after visiting Batavia, Hongkong and Sandakan in December last, The Cantabulary bird was on the starboard and welcomed the popular commandant of the M. M. to the tune of "Our Jack's come home to-day."

A meeting of the Admiralty Board will be held this afternoon. The following are the orders of the day:—

Mr. Hampshire will move:—That the Board respectfully recommends to His Excellency the Governor-General, his representations on a particular subject, and that the members of the Board, in accordance with the usual practice, be present.

Colonial Veterinary Surgeon's report upon the state of cattle disease.

His Lordship gave judgment for a payment of £100.

The jury unanimously returned an affirmative

verdict to the question.

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London, at 12.30 this morning. The mail bags reached the post office at 1.35. But 28 bags of the Majestic's mail were brought to London, and contained the letters from the Continent and the English-speaking land. The rest of the Majestic's mail was sorted in Liverpool and some of it was sent thence to the North of England and the Midlands late last night. The rest will go out in the first delivery this morning. All the London mail will go out in the first delivery this morning.

The steamer New York arrived off Southampton at 1.10 o'clock this morning. She entered her berth at Southampton at 9.30 o'clock. Her Captain says that he kept the Majestic in sight for six hours after they sailed, then lost her in the fog and did not see her afterwards. The New York experienced strong, gusty gales almost all the time during her voyage. The team of the New York's mails left Southampton for Liverpool at 4 o'clock yesterday.

"OUR ENTHUSIASM."—*Cont'd.* 1st January.

In his speech in reply to the address of welcome to-day, the Duke of Saxe-Weimar and Gotha said: "May God help us to strengthen the spirit of law and order and my people's love to the Fatherland, and to promote the welfare of all citizens. I hope that I shall be permitted to govern in peace as a German Prince." The popular reception of the Duke was enthusiastic.

RELIGIOUS RIOTS IN CHINA.—*Cont'd.* 1st January.

Serious disturbances were reported from China. Four Christians were recently executed for instigating crimes. Several Moslems were sentenced but only one was executed. The Christians were accused by this discrimination and two of the Moslems who were afterwards found hanged. Many arrests followed, and the fanaticism of both sides has been increased. All the foreign consuls, excepting Russia's, protested against the execution of the Christians.

ATTEMPTED DYNAMITE OUTRAGE.

LONDON, 2nd February.—A bomb with a lighted fuse attached was found on the first floor of the city hall at Valentine's day. The bomb was exploded and the bomb who caused an examination of its contents to be made. It was found to be filled with elaborate powder, nails, bullets and pieces of glass. It is supposed that the bomb was placed where it was found by a discharged workman who was prompted by a desire to revenge himself for his dismissal.

ATTEMPTED DYNAMITE OUTRAGE.

LONDON, 3rd February.—The Tory paper published a rumour of a split in the Cabinet on the question of the continuance of a British protectorate in Uganda. Gladstone differing with Lord Rosebery.

CONFERENCE OF LABOUR MEMBERS.

The conference of the Independent Labour party ended in Manchester to-day. Mr. James Hardie, M.P., presided over the final session. A motion that the conference espouse all sympathy and relations with the Anarchists was the beginning of a heated discussion. Mr. Keir Hardie participated in it so that it would not be known under another name, and that while Anarchist and Socialist methods differed, it might be that the Anarchists were more moderate than other reformers. Eventually the motion was amended so as to declare that—inasmuch as constitutional methods were remedying the condition of the workingmen, the Independent Labour party would not ally itself with any party adopting the other methods.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

GEO. W. CHILD, proprietor of the Philadelphia Ledger, died at 3 o'clock this morning.

LONDON, 3rd February.—In a sharp encounter in front of St Paul's Cathedral between the police and a body of unarmoured revolutionaries, 12 persons were injured. They tried to enter the Cathedral. They subsequently marched to Trafalgar Square to hold an impromptu meeting. Three of the speakers who addressed the crowd had blood-stained bandages about their heads.

BELFAST, 3rd February.

The Evening Post of to-day says:—"Salaries of the City employees are to be cut to the bone. The Police and Fire departments are to be reduced by 10 per cent. and the Civil Service by 25 per cent. A man will be compelled to give up his home. The situation is serious and unless something of that kind be done, Chicago will find itself on the brink of a financial precipice." The comptroller's estimate was \$2,000,000. In excess of what the city can pay without becoming bankrupt.

LONDON, 3rd February.—The Daily News increased at length to-day due to the discharge in bankruptcy granted to Michael Davis on Tuesday. It was supposed that this would make Mr. Davis eligible to Parliament, but the House of Commons declared that his discharge will not render the disqualification for a parliamentary seat.

CINCINNATI, 2nd February.

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LONDON, 3rd February.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Standard says that Kitchener has issued a decree about to have Belgrads in deference to hints from the Russian capital.

PHILADELPHIA, 3rd February.

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BELFAST, 3rd February.

The Emperor has conferred the decoration of the Prussian Order of the Crown, second class, on General von Schleicher, who had been captured, with his arm shot, but had not surrendered, the editor of the Berlin *Zeitung* for publishing a story that reflected on the character of the General's daughter. The honour conferred on the General has caused a sensation in Berlin society, as even the Imperial and official circles disapprove of honouring such a man as was considered as shooting another.

The said General was confined to a shooting gallery, but was soon released from confinement on the understanding that he was not to comment on the matter, but the *Zeitung* published an article on the subject.

The British steamer *Gloucester*, from Amoy, 2nd Feb., had strong monsoon with heavy rain.

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The British steamer <

TO LET

DWELLING HOUSES
"BANK LODGE" at the PEAK.
"SOLZENFELS" at the PEAK.
"MOUNTAIN VIEW" at the
Peak (Furnished).

"THE WILDERNESS" CAINE ROAD,
No. 2, RIBON PLACE.

FLOORS in ELGIN STREET, PEAK.

STAIRS and STATION STREETS,

FLOORS in No. 5, SHELLY STREET,

No. 1, 2, 3, VICTORIA VIEW, Kow-

loon.

No. 4 and 11, KNUTSFORD TER-

1403

RACE, KOWLOON.

OFFICES in FIRST FLOOR No. 4, QUEEN'S ROAD

CENTRAL over the Bank of China,

Japan, and Straits Limited.

PLAYA CENTRAL over Messrs. Dou-

glas Lapraik & Co's.

GODOWNS—

BLUE BUILDINGS.

APPLY TO THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1894.

TO LET

No. 1, SEYMOUR TERRACE,
OFFICES in VICTORIA BUILDINGS.

No. 1, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

The GROUND FLOOR of the premises
now in course of erection at the Corner of QUEEN'S STREET and QUEEN'S ROAD, CANTER-

BERG, will be let to Messrs. S. & J. VILL-

LETTES in connection with above Premises.

It is hereby informed that their Goods will

be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on

and after the 1st March, 1894.

Goods may be stored in the Godown until

the 1st March, 1895.

Goods will be let to Rent. All Damaged Goods must

be left in the Godown, where they will be ex-

amined at 11 A.M. on the 5th prior.

BUSTERFIELD & SWIRE.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"MERMIDON"

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being dis-
charged into Craft, and/or landed at the

Godown of the Underwriters, in both cases,

will be at Consignee's risk. The Charge will be

ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on

and after the 1st March, 1894.

Goods may be stored in the Godown until

the 1st March, 1895.

Goods will be let to Rent. All Damaged Goods must

be left in the Godown, where they will be ex-

amined at 11 A.M. on the 5th prior.

BUSTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1894.

STEAMSHIP "CALEDONIAN"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of China from London ex

S.S. "G. L. LEWIS" from Bremen on S.S. "VILL-

LETTES" in connection with above Premises.

It is hereby informed that their Goods will

be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on

and after the 1st March, 1894.

Goods may be stored in the Godown until

the 1st March, 1895.

Goods will be let to Rent. All Damaged Goods must

be left in the Godown, where they will be ex-

amined at 11 A.M. on the 5th prior.

BUSTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1894.

STEAMSHIP "SALMON"

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of China from London ex

S.S. "G. L. LEWIS" from Bremen on S.S. "VILL-

LETTES" in connection with above Premises.

It is hereby informed that their Goods will

be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on

and after the 1st March, 1894.

Goods may be stored in the Godown until

the 1st March, 1895.

Goods will be let to Rent. All Damaged Goods must

be left in the Godown, where they will be ex-

amined at 11 A.M. on the 5th prior.

BUSTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1894.

STEAMSHIP "SALMON"

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of China from London ex

S.S. "G. L. LEWIS" from Bremen on S.S. "VILL-

LETTES" in connection with above Premises.

It is hereby informed that their Goods will

be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on

and after the 1st March, 1894.

Goods undelivered after the 7th prior will be

subject to Rent. All damaged Goods must be

brought in the Godown, and/or Godown

or Landlord will be compensated by the

Consignee for all expense incurred by the

Godown or Landlord.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1894.

TO LET

FROM 1ST FEBRUARY.

COMMODIOUS GODOWN on PLAYA

EAST. Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1894.

WANCHAI WAREHOUSE & STORAGE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO LET.

THE FIRST FLOOR of No. 11, PLAYA

EAST, consisting of 4 Rooms, Bathrooms,

and Servant Quarters.

Apply to MEYER & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1894.

TO LET

THE PREMISES at QUEEN'S ROAD

CENTRAL, No. 72, lately occupied by

the Pacific Mail and Oriental and Oriental

S.S. CO.

Apply to G. C. ANDERSON.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1894.

TO LET—THE PEAK.

NO. 6, DES VOUX VILLAS, from 1st

MARZO. Rent Moderate.

Apply to W. CHATHAM.

Hongkong, 8th February, 1894.

TO LET.

THE CASTLE, CASTLE ROAD (Eight

Rooms). Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1894.

TO LET.

NO. 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS OFFICES and CHAMBERS in PRD.

DEK STREET, No. 2.

Apply to G. C. ANDERSON.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1893.

TO LET.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED.

STEWART TERRACE, PEAK.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1894.

TO LET.

FRONT of FIRST FLOOR of No. 10,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, suitable for

Office or Residence.

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1893.

TO LET.

(POSSESSION on 1st April.)

NO. 21, ELGIN STREET, CORNER HOUSE,

Gas and Water laid on. Rent 340 and

100.

Apply to ACHEE & CO., Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1894.

TO LET.

MANAGEE.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1894.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE,

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS,

with Board.

Apply to Mrs. MATHER.

Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1894.

TO LET.

"BOKHARA" PAMPHLET

has now been

REPRINTED.

and includes the PUBLIC

MEETING of SHANGHAI and of the

Meeting of the Hongkong Committee.

Price 50 Cts.

Bible Press Office.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1894.

NOW READY.

THE SIXTY YEARS

ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

From 1st January, 1854 to 31st December,

1893, being the 30th year of the Cycle.

Price, 50 Cts.

Hongkong, sold by all Booksellers.